ture of the power granted.

This, then, is what is granted to the milresort to military tribunals.

the military commander. Here is a general clause making it the

What sort of protection is here meant manner is this protection to be given ?-

These questions arise at once. It appears that some of the military comthem the power to remove the executive and judicial officers of the State, and to suspend the legislative power of the State, it must be preserved. established State courts, to interfere in the tary commader may properly exercise. legislative, executive and declares "I am the State." rights of the other party.

Their education and training have not been | signed. of the kind to fit them for the delicate and | In the suppression of insurrection and riot, the difficult task of giving construction to such military commander is wholly independent of the

teach us that in giving construction to sin-

and the protection here intended is protection good order should be enforced.'

This construction is made more appar- In the same district the judge of one of the and see in what mode and by what agency ity shall be null and void.

uffiction of cruel and unusual punishment, State. dent, before execution.

to be interfered with by the military au- sion." interference may happen to arise.

of necessity, to establish, by military au- functions.

partial protection. for the removal by the military commander of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons to their places. Nothing short of express grant of power would justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such grant expressed or

the provisions of this act." This provision not only recognizes all the

protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, son and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or to be in the usual way, by the people, and punishment than that provided by the law which Asto crimes or offences against the laws of the cause to be punished, all disturbers of the not by any other agency or any other pow public peace and criminals," and he may er, either State or federal, civil or military. do this by the agency of the criminal courts of the State, or, if necessary, he may have this act, to comprehend such an official as a Govof the State, or, if necessary, he may have ernor of one of these States appointed to office with the provisions of this general order, are here-This comprises all the powers given to he is not the Governor recognized by the laws of Nor is he appointed as a military Governor for a authority. duty of the military commander to give State which has no lawful Governor under the protection to all persons in their rights of pressure of an existing necessity, to exercise powers are based is thus set forth in Military fusion and doubts which have arisen upon that person and property. Considered by it- powers at large. The intention, no doubt, was to self, and without reference to the context stary order, and to put him in the place of the reand to other provisions of the act, it is moved Governor to execute the functions of the liable, from its generality, to be misunder- office as provided by law. The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with

to authority or color of authority. What is true as to the Governor, is equally true What violations of the rights of persons as to all the other Legislative, Executive and Juor of property are here intended? In what | dicial officers of the State. If the Military Commander can oust one from his office, he can oust hem all. If he can fill one vacancy, he can fill all to his own hands or the hands of those who hold be in force, and in conformity therewith, civil offi- plying for registration than this prescribed oath manders have understood this grant of their appointments from him and subject to his cers are hereby authorized to continue the exer- nor to administer any oath to any person touch manders have understood this grant of their appointments from him and subject to his power as all-comprehensive, conferring on power of removal, and thus frustrate the very ted and obeyed by the inhabitants."

| Charged by Mayor Heath have taken by him and subject to his cers are hereby anthorized to continue the exerption of their appointments from him and subject to his cers are hereby anthorized to continue the exerption of the qualifications of the applicant, or the falling the qualifications of the producer or manufacturer to obtain redress through the law. ight secured to the people by this act. Certainly this act is vigorous enough in the power which it gives-with all its severity, the right of electing I appoint other officers in their places, to their own officers is still left with the people, and

to take under their control, by officers ap- I must not be understood as fixing limits to the pointed by themselves, the collection and dishursement of the revenues of the State disbursement of the revenues of the State, an insurrection in one of these States may be so a representative of that paramount authority. to prohibit the execution of the laws of the general and formidable as to require the tempo- He puts himself upon an equality with the fawto promoit the execution of the laws of the general and formicable as to require the tempo-State by the agency of its appointed offi- raty suspension of all civil government and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union, the only paramount and the making power of the Union State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents, to change the existing cors and agents, to change the existing may be true as to local disorder or laws in matters affecting purely civil and riot in reference to the civil government of the himself on higher ground than the President, who been such citizen for a period less than twelve the same thing may be true as to local disorder or the charge the purely civil and riot in reference to the civil government of the himself on higher ground than the President, who been such citizen for a period less than twelve thereof. private rights, to suspend or enjoin the ex- city or place where it breaks out. Whatever power is simply an executive onicer. He assumes, diecution of judgments and decrees of the is necessary to meet such emergencies the mili- rectly or indirectly, all the authority of the State, but he cannot vote at any election unless his cit

ordinary administration of justice in the Military Commander, where peace and order pretions for jurors, and to change, upon the allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint that I do not doubt the full and the tax due thereon must be paid on allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint that I do not doubt the full and the tax due thereon must be paid on allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint that I do not doubt the full the control of the full that all the full that ground of expediency, the existing rela- itary Commander can better perform his duties honest belief that they were necessary or expeditions of the parties to contracts, giving and carry out the general purposes of the act by ent, and fully warranted by the act of Congress. protection to one party by violating the the agency of civil officers of his own choice, rather There may be evils and mischiefs in the laws take it, and no other proof of naturalization can curred. than by the lawful incumbent. The act gives him | which these people have made for themselves | be required from him. I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed enable him to perform his duties and enforce his as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from must swear that he has then attained that age. that they had full warrant for their action. authority within the district to which he is as-

civil anthority. So, too, in the trial and punish a statute as that now under consideration. | ment of criminals and offenders, he may super-They require instruction, and nearly all of | code the civil jurisdiction. His power is to be exthem have asked for instruction, to solve creised in these special emergencies, and the their own doubts, and to furnish to them a means are put into his hands by which it is to be exercised, that is to say -a sufficient military force safe ground for the performance of their to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority, and military tribunals of his There can be no doubt as to the rule of own appointment to try and punish offenders.construction according to which we must These are strictly military powers, to be executed interpret this grant of power. It is a by military authority, not by the civil authority or the grant of power. It is a by civil officers appointed by him to perform orgrant of power to military authority, over dinary civil duties. If these emergencies do not eivil rights and citizens, in time of peace. happen; if civil order is preserved and criminals proper execution of their duties, and upon him structions will be given. liction, never granted be- are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal lected agents. His duty is not all performed by fore, by which, in certain particulars and remain passive. Its preper function is to preserve for certain purposes, the established printing the peace, to act promptly when the peace is brother than the peace is brother than the peace and courts, the military power, though present, must ciple that the military shall be subordinate ken, and restere order. When that is done, and to the civil authority, is reversed. The the civil authority may again safely resume its rule of construction to be applied to such a sive, but on guard and watchful. This, in my erant of power is thus stated in Dwarris on | judgment, is the whole scope of the military pow-Statutes page 652: "A statute creating a er conferred by this act, and in arriving at this new jurisdiction ought to be construed construction of the act, I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable.

Guided by this rule, and in the light of | What has been said indicates my opinion as to that all "the laws be faithfully executed." other rules of reconstruction familiar to any supposed power of the military commander every lawyer, especially of those which to change or modify the laws in force. The military commander is made a conservator of the peace, not a legislator. His daties are military I may as well refer to it. gle clauses we must look to the context and duties, executive duties, not legislative duties. to the whole law; that general clauses are He has no authority to enact or declare a new to be controlled by particular clauses, and code of laws for the people within his district un- States at its late term, for leave to file a bit to be controlled by particular clauses, and der any idea that he can make a better code than that such construction is to be put on a the people have made for themselves. The public limits against the President of the United States to enjoin him against executing the very acts of Conspecial clause as to make it harmonize with lie policy is not committed to his discretion. The gress now under consideration, the opinion of the the other parts of the statute, so as to avoid repugnancy. I proceed to the construction of this part of the act.

The other parts of the statute, so as to avoid this part of the act.

The other parts of the statute, so as to avoid this part of the construction of this part of the act.

The other parts of the statute, so as to avoid this part of the construction the construction of the construction that the construction the construction that the construction the construction the construction that the const To consider, then, in the first place, the leave all the other laws in full force, but subject the President in the exercise of the power to see terms of the grant. It is of a power to pro- to this emphatic declaration, that as to these laws that the laws are faithfully executed, and among tect all persons in their rights of person the question of expediency and the power to alter, first of these acts he is required to assign general to the power to alter, first of these acts he is required to assign general to the power to alter. and property. It is not a power to create or abolish, was reserved for "the parameter and rals to command in the several military districts, new rights, but only to protect those which thority of the United States at any time to abol- and to detail sufficient military force to enable exist and are established by the laws under ish, modify, control, or supersede the same."-

sede," any one of the laws? existing frame of social order and civil rule, The enumeration of the extraordinary powers and not a power to introduce military rule exercised by the military commanders in some mander-in-chief. The duty thus in posed on the in its place. In effect, it is a police power, of the districts would extend this opinion to an President is in no just sense ministerial. It is unreasonable length. A few instances must suf-

tion of persons and property against vio- In one of these districts the Governor of ; lence, unlawful force, and criminal infrac- State has been deposed under a threat of military tion. It is given to meet the contingency force, and another person, called a Governor, has recited in the preamble, of a want of "ade- his place; thus presenting the strange spectacle been appointed by the military commander to fill quate protection for life and property," and of an official entrusted with the chief power to the necessity also recited, "that peace and execute the laws of the State, whose authority is not recognized by the laws he is called upon to execute.

ent when we look at the immediate context, criminal courts of the State has been summarily dealt with. The act of Congress does give authis protection is to be secured. This duty | to the initially community, in the protection of a crimior power of protection is to be performed nat court to a military tribunal. That being the by the suppression of insurrection, disor- specific authority over the criminal courts given ry tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of der, and violence, and by the punishment, by the act, no other authority over them can be lither by the accepts of the State courts or lawfully exercised by the military commander. either by the agency of the State courts or But in this instance the judge has, by military ion among the judges, that such a power is not by military commissioners, when neces- order, been ejected from his office, and a private warranted by the Constitution. A single extract sary, of all disturbers of the public peace citizen has been appointed judge in his place by from the opinion of the minority as delivered by and criminals; and it is declared that all military authority, and is now in the exercise of the Chief Justice will suffice. "We by no means interference, under color of State authoriors and offences, "committed within the territorial laws of war where no war has been declared or laws of war where no war has been declared or ty, with the exercise of this military author- parisdiction of the court. This military appointed exists. Where peace exists the laws of peace is certainly not authorized to try any one for any must prevail. What we do maintain is, that when offence as a member of a military tribunal, and the nation is involved in war, and some portions The next succeeding clause provides for he has just as little authority to try and punish of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to a speedy trial of the offender, forbids the any offender as a judge of a criminal court of the invasion, it is within the power of Congress to de-

and requires that sentences of these mili- It happens that this private citizen, thus placed imminent public danger exists as justifies the autary courts which involve the liberty or life on the bench, is to sit as the sole judge in a crim- thorization of military tribunals for the trial of inal court whose jurisdiction extends to cases incorrectly of the accused shall have the approval of volving the life of the accused. If he has any incorrectly of the accused to the accused of the accu the commanding general, and as to a sen- dicial power in any case, he has the same power volving the life of the accused. If he has any ju- rity of the army or against the public safety. tence of death, the approval of the Presi- to take cognizance of capital cases, and to sentence tion of this act of Congress, and to the question the accused to death, and order his execution. A in what way it should be executed, I have no hes-All these special provisions have refer- strange spectacle! where the judge and the crim- itation in saying that nothing short of an absoinal may very well "change places"; for if the lute or controlling necessity would give any color ence to the preservation of order, and pro- criminal has unlawfully taken life, so, too, does of authority for arraigning a citizen before a miltection against violence and crime. They touch no other department or function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction, and even as to that the death penalty is a military court composed of a cording to laws of the land. When a citizen is arclear meaning of this act is, that it is not board, and called in the act a "military commis- raigned before a military commission on a crimin-

thority, unless when a necessity for such I see no relief for the condemned against the law, nor surrounded with those safeguards which sentence of this agent of the military commander. It is not the sort of court whose sentence of death | This act, passed in a time of peace, when all the I see no authority, nor any shadow of must be first approved by the commander and fi-authority, for interference with any other naily by the President, for that is allowed only discretion of a military officer, the salarm trial courts or any other jurisdiction, than crim-inal courts in the exercise of criminal iuinal courts in the exercise of criminal ju- commission. Not is the State, but by a court and risdiction. The existing civil authority in by a judge not clothed with authority under the all its other departments, legislative, exe- laws of the State, but constituted by the military cutive, and judicial, is left untouched. \_\_ authority. As the representative of this military There is no provision, even under the plea of necessity, to establish, by military and

thority, courts or tribunals for the trial of In another one of these districts a military order civil cases, or for the protection of such ci- commands the Governor of the State to forbid the vil rights of person or property as come within the cognizance of civil courts as controlled in the same district an order has been issued "to tradistinguished from criminal courts. In relieve the Treasurer of the State from the duties, point of fact there was no foundation for bonds, books, papers, &c., appertaining to his ofsuch a grant of power, for the Civil Rights act, and the Freedman's Bureau act, neither of which is superseded by this act, made ample provision for the protection of all made and returns required from the first of the same reports. Shall be null and void. I repeat it, that nothing short of an absolute necessity can give any color of authority that the same reports in place of the removed and returns required from the same reports. It is a power, the exercise of which may involve the adquarters of the same reports. merely civil rights where the laws or courts of these States might fail to give full, impartial protection. or become, due, and legitimate expenditures for I find no authority anwhere in this act | the support of the penitentiary, State asylum, and

cer. There is no such grant expressed or larly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have even implied. On the contrary, the act been promulgated, which already begin to assume took effect. Inasmuch as the tribunal to punish, clearly forbids it. The regular State of the dimensions of a code. These military orders and the measure or degree of punishment are es- perintending the elections, must take the oath prescrib ficials duly elected and qualified are entitled to hold their offices. They, too, have rights which the modify the existing law in the remedies for the tablished by this act, we must construe it to be ed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled to hold their offices. They, too, have would take the character of an expost facto law.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, rights which the military commander is money, staying proceedings instituted, probound to protect, not authorized to destroy. hibiting, in certain cases, the right to bring We find in the concluding clause of the sixth section of the act that these officials are recognized, and express provision is made to perpetuate them. It is enacted that the final cases in the remainder of twelve months, giving new liens in certain cases, establishing homestead exemptions, declaring what shall be a legal tender, abolishing in certain cases the remedy by foreign attachtical control of the concluding clause of the sixth section of the act that these officials are recognized, and express provision is made to perpetuate them. It is enacted

recited. itary commander; the power or duty "to officers of the provisional governments, but, The question at once arises in the mind of eve- be approved by the commanding general, and by one of these military commanders. Certainly by suspended and declared inoperative." Thus tions arising under these laws, I gave at large for

> States at any time to abolish, medify, control, or dependent steps of a protracted legal opinion. supersede the same." Thus far the provisions of be act of Congress are well recited. What folows is in these words: "Local laws and munipal regulations not inconsistent with the Consticlamation of the President, or with such regula- his name entered upon the list of voters. ted and obeyed by the inhabitants."

same footing as the Congress of the United States. | punished for perjury. It assumes that "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify,

I regret that I find it necessary to speak so others in their places under any idea that the Mil- that all these orders have been issued under an term has then been accomplished. through their own legislative bodies, which require the sort of remedy applied. One can plainly see which such disturbances of the whole civil policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain, even during the brief time in which this provisional military go vernment may be in power, the seeds will be sown for such a future harvest of litigation as has never been inflicted upon any other people.

There is, in my opinion, an executive duty to be performed here which cannot safely be avoided or delayed; for notwithstanding the paramount guthority assumed by these commanders, they are not, even as to their proper executive duties, in any sense clothed with a paramount authority They are responsible to the President for the perhaps Virginia, as to which State special inselecting such agents as he deems competent; but the duty remains with him to see to it that requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning they execute their duties faithfully and according

to the President in the matter of selecting and of their powers and duties under the law, the act speaks in terms directly to them; but this does not relieve them from their responsibility to the President, nor does it relieve him from the constitutional obligation imposed upon him to see It can scarcely be necessary to cite authority for so plain a proposition as this. Nevertheless

as we have a recent decision completely in point, Upon the motion made by the State of Mississippl before the Supreme Court of the United such officers to discharge their duties under the which these people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the sede, any one of the laws? and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as com-

> purely executive and political." Certain questions have been propounded from one of these military districts touching the construction of the power of the military commander to constitute military tribunals for the trial of offenders, which I will next consider. Whilst the act does not in terms displace the egular criminal courts of the State, it does give he power to the military commander, when in his

judgment a necessity arises, to take the adminis tration of the criminal law into his own hands and to try and punish offenders by means of military commissions. In giving construction to this power we must thority to the military commander, in cases of not forget the recent and authoritative exposition given by the Supreme Court of the United States as to the power of Congress to provide for militapeace, and to the emphatic declaration as to

Limiting myself here simply to the construc-

are provided in the Constitution. may be sentenced to death, and the sentence may be executed, without an indetment, without counsel, without a jury, and without a judge. A sentence which forfeits all the property of the accused manding General; and if it affects his life, it re- as belong even to a State of peace, and were necessary quires the approval of the General and of the President. Military and executive authority rule throughout, in the trial, the sentence, and the execution. No habeas corpus from any State Court can be invoked; for this law declares that "all

al charge, he is no longer under the protection of

interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, him and every one concerned in the gravest responsibilities. The occasion for its exercise should be reported at once to the executive for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and pro- that he was unable to have his name registered at the

Questions have arisen whether, under this power, these military commisoners can take cognizance of offences committed before the passage of the act, and whether they can try and punish for acts not made crimes or offences by Federal or

I am clearly of opinion that they have no jurisdiction as to either. They can take cognizance of no effence that has not happened after the law prospective, and not retroactive. Otherwise it would take the character of an ex post facto law. Therefore, in the absence of any language which gives the act a retrospect. I do not hesitate to say

it cannot apply to past of ences. There is no legislative power given under this military bill to establish a new criminal code .-

inafter provided, to find the extent and na- be disqualified from holding office under al orders, being number ten of the series, contains accused, fix the measure of punishment, even to no less than seventeen sections embodying the va- the penalty of death, and direct the execution of rious changes and modifications which have been | the sentence. It is only when the sentence affects the "life or liberty" of the person that it need

> vests him with jurisdiction. The concluding par- United States, the military authority can take no agraph of this order No. 10, is in these words: | cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with

In the opinion heretofore given upon other quesannouncing not only a power to suspend the laws, your consideration the grounds upon which my the State, elected by the people of the State, and but to declare them generally inoperative, and as- conclusions were arrived at, intending thereafter ufacture is located. clothed as such with the chief executive power. suming full powers of legislation by the military to state these conclusions in a concise and clear summary I now propose to execute that purpose. The ground upon which these extraordinary which is made especially necessary from the con Order No. 1, issued in this district : "The civil opinion in the public mind, caused in part by the government new existing in North and South Car- errors of the telegraph and the press in its publications. olina, is provisional only, and in all respects sub- cation, and in part by the inaptitude of the gen ject to the paramount authority of the United ral reader to follow carefully the successive and

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION. 1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every ution and laws of the United States, or the pro- person who can take the oath is entitled to have ous as are or may be prescribed in the orders of | 2. The board of registration have no authority

the commanding general, are hereby declared to to administer any other oath to the persons at The construction of his powers under the act of guard against falsity in the oath, provides that, Congress places the military commander on the if false, the person taking it shall be tried and

No provision is made for challenging the quali- for the taxes thereon. cations of the applicant, or entering upon any by witnesses or any other form of proof.

. As to citizenship and residence. The applicant for registration must be a citilegislative, executive and judicial, and in effect izenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on plainly of this assumption of authority, I repeat the list, so that it may appear on the day of election for the 10th day of the succeeding month, BRICES, 4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this

oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can 5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age a the time of registration can take the oath, for

6. No one who has been disfranchised for parti or for felony committed against the laws of any The actual participation in a rebellion, or the

ictual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been xed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime. in the rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any

such law exists in either of these ten States, except 7. As to disfranchisement arising from having id other followed by myticination This is the most important part of the oath, and I deem it proper to give the exact words. The

applicant must swear or affirm as follows: That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or indi appointing these commanders, and in the matter cial office in any State, and afterwards engaged i an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemie thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judiial officer of any State, to support the Constitu tion of the United States, and afterwards engage. in insurrection or rebellion against the United HE FORWARDS A REQUEST TO States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies

> Two elements must concur in order to disqual ify a person under these clauses: First, the of fice and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not dis qualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in A DUEL-ONE OF THE PARTY SUPrebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified. 8. Officers of the United States.

As to these the language is without limitation. The

person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held my office, civil or military, under the United States id has taken an official oath to support the Constitu tion of the United States, is subject to disqualification 9. Municipal Officers of any State, prior to the rebel 10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incor orated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, a fermen, town council, police, and other city or town Meers, are subject to disqualification. 11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, beer tembers of the Congress of the United States, or men ers of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualified on. But those who have been members of conver rior to the relicition, are not subjected disqualification All the executive or judicial officers of any Stat to took an oath to support the Constitution of th nited States are subject to disqualification, and iese I include county officers, as to whom I made onsideration I have arrived at the conclusion that the are subject to disqualification if they were required

ake as a part of their official oath, the oath to suppor he Constitution of the United States. 13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employ ments under State authority, are not disqualified; such munissioners to lay out roads, commissioners o c works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds, and lawyers. ENGAGING IN RESELLION. Having specified what offices held by any one prior o the rebellion come within the meaning of the law,

s necessary next to set forth what subscouent condu

ixes upon such person the offence of engaging in re

lion. I repeat that two things must exist as to any erson to disqualify him from voting: first, the office ield prior to the rebellion, and afterwards, participa tion in the rebellion. 14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engage ing in rebellion under this law must be an overt an ng the common unlawful purpose. A person force nto the rebel service by conscription, or under a para fount authority which he could not safely disobey, and

who would not have entered such service if left free to naidled from voting. 15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to reliev wants of the object of such charity, and not done it to not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engage n the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary characte i taxes or military assessments, which a person may e compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify.

out voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even uch indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on he rebellion, will work disqualification. ity, were engaged in the furtherance of the commo unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office ne cessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion such as members of the rebel conventions, congesse ederacy, and other efficials whose offices were created or the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostili es, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged oficial duties not incident to war, but only such duties to the preservation of order and the administration law, are not to be considered as thereby engageing i rebellion or as eisqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opin-

ons, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where person has by speech or by writing, incited others t engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualif 17. The duties of the board appointed to superin'en This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, mus ee that the name of the person offering to vote is found pon the registration list, and if such proves to be the act, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote .-They cannot receive the vote of any person whose namis not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the

proper time in consquence of absence, sickness, The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list. 18. The mode of roting is provided in the act to be ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by plurality of the votes cast at the elec-

registration oath, and although he may satisfy then

general of the district. 19. The board appointed for registration and for su I have the honor to be, with great respect, HENRY STANBERY, Attorney Gen'l.

tion, and make returns of these to the commanding

There was a bit of romance connected with the great Derby race in England, which took place a fortnight ago. A young The authority given is to try and punish criminals lady was engaged to be married to Mr. that "in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would such provisional governments who would shall be provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote, and none others, shall be provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, shall be provisional governments all persons shall be provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, shall be provisional governments all persons shall be existing laws as to the punishment of crimes and offences have been committed; but not in "other cases, that governments and offences have been committed; but not in other cases, that governments and offences have been committed; but not in other cases, that governments are deficited; as heretofore attending of the provision of the criminal of crimes and offences have been committed; but not in other cases, that governments are deficited; as heretofore attending that the proposed wedding, eloped with the Marquis of Hastings. At the Derby Mr. Chaplin, but twenty-four hours deficited; as heretofore attending to the proposed wedding, eloped with t and offenders, and this proceeds upon the idea Chaplin, but twenty-four hours before the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, May 31. GENTLEMEN :- Your letter of the 13th ul-

In answer, I have to say, that the law requires that the tax on turpentine shall be paid by the producer or manufacturer, and the district within which the place of man-

The honest purchaser or dealer is not liathe tax which the law imposes, and which In relation to the payment of taxes, tarpen-but a few of the leading points may be 56 lbs., as in quantity. Cargo price is nominal at

Section 94 of the act of June 30, 1864, internal revenue laws, in relation to manufacturers, declares that the taxes shall "be

You will see, therefore, that the purchaser or dealer in turpentine is not liable

The tax on turpentine, as well as on most trial or investigation of his qualifications, either other manufactures, accrues when the same is sold, or consumed or used by the manu- an oration at Albany on the Fourth of at \$1 75@\$2 \$2 cask, as in quality. facturer thereof, or removed for consump- July. agents of the manufacturer or producer beer are drank in New Orleans every day,

The amount of turpentine on which the tax accrues, as above, within any given BEESWAX, 45 32 month, is required to be returned on or beor before the 1st day of the month in which 2nd hand. 3 25 @ 3 75 NAVAL STORES, the return is made, or else a penalty is in- New ... .. 4 25 @ 4 50

You are allowed to ship your manufac- Tallow ..... 18 @ 20 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 30 tures of turpentine to New York or to any other place, without giving any bonds, but Coffee, To lb., you will in such eases be required to return Java ......40 @ what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder | cipation in any rebellion against the United States, | to the assessor of your district the amount | Laguayra... 28 @ or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this parties to whom it is consigned are your Corron, # 15... duly authorized agents, you will not be re- Ord. to Mid'g 21 @ quired to pay the tax thereon until the Strict Mid'g 00 @ same has been actually sold by them.

If the parties to whom you consign the Dundee ..... 20 64 turpentine are not your agents, returns Rope, Ptb ... 10 @ must be made monthly to the assessor of | CORN MEAL, No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisemement for participation on on or before the last day of the month in which the return is made, as above indi-

Very respectfully, J. E. Messrune, Deputy Commissioner.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

THE EFFECT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RECENT OPINION UPON GEN. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON TO BE RELIEVED FROM THE COMMAND OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. HE ALSO DEMANDS A COURT OF

INQUIRY ON HIS OFFICIAL

ACTIONS. POSED TO BE MORTALLY

WOUNDED. CHARLESTON, June 19-P. M. The comments upon General Sickles' course,

lished here this morning, created a profound sen- Swede..... 10 @ to Washington to be relieved from duty as Com-

mander of this Military District, and demands a Court of Inquiry on his official actions. A duel was fought this afternoon, at Hatches avenue a short distance above the city, between | Wide do .10 00 @12 00 | Tobacco, Fe lb., Edward Roe, formerly of Columbia, and Theodore

G. Boag, of Charleston. Roe was wounded, supposed mortally, at the first fire. Boag surrendered himself promptly to the civil authorities. From Washington\_Surratt's Trial, &c. Washin Gton, June 19-P. M.

Revenue receipts to-day were five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Omaha, Superintendent of the Union Pacific been suspended for the present.

not furnish a list of witnesses for the defence and up 1,954 bbls., as follows: against the right of retaining witnesses for cross examination at any time during the trial. The Friday. facts developed during the argument that the Saturday 420 ... 3 60 ... 1 50 Monday ... 590 ... 3 10 ... 1 55 prosecution have seventy witnesses. Charles H. Tuesday.... 201....... 3 10....... 1 55 Blinn, watchman at the Vermont Central Depot, testified that two men, one of whom left a hand- Thursday. 290. 3 25. 1 65 Bank of N. C.,...40 45 kerchief marked J. H. Surratt, slept on the benches on the 17th of April. Carroll Hobart, rather irregular for the past week. On Saturday Charlotte, ......29 Conductor on the Vermont Central Road, carried there was considerable enquiry from buyers, and Commercial, .... 22 | 60 | Greenshore Mutual4 oner, towards Canada; the counsel agreed to admit the railroad time tables as evidence. John T. market since has railed quite steady, and closes Triplett heard a conversation between Mrs. Sur- with a fair demand at prices ranging from 52 to 53 ratt and the prisoner; heard Mrs. Surratt say she ages. The arrivals since our last have been lighter on Wednesday, 12th instant, at the residence of would give any one one thousand dollars to kill than for some weeks, and the reduced stock in her father, in italeigh, N. C., in the 31st year of the President; thought he heard the prisoner, receivers' hands has caused more firmness on the herage, NANNIE AMBLER, wife of Wm. B. Kenwhen there was a Union victory, curse the Union part of holders. The sales are 1,172 bbls., as foilows: army. The defence objected, but the prosecution Friday ..... 157 bbls. at wanted to show malice, and the evidence was ad- Saturday ... 200 " mitted. Further evidence intended to confirm Monday .... 401 " .. the impression of Surratt's presence here on the Western 199 night of the assassination was heard, but nothing striking developed. Adjourned.

Stanbery had a prolonged interview. signed to the command of the Asiatic squadron.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 19-6 P. M. Corn quiet; mixed Western \$1 07@\$1 10; South ern white \$1 10. Pork firm at \$21 70. Lard dull. Whiskey quiet. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval Stores quiet; Turpentine 663 cents; Rosin \$3 50 poorly supplied with beeves, but the supply is office for collection. @\$8. Freights less firmer ; Cotton # steam 3-16. Stocks active. Gold 1384. Five-twenties, of '62, Coupons, registered, 107@1074. Virginia sixes 67 Sheep are in moderate stock, but a prime article THE HEIRS AT LAW OF MARGARET BRAS-@70; Tennessee sixes, new issue, 69.

BALTIMORE, June 19-6 P. M. 4,000 hogsheads during the past week. Provisions-stock light, market maintained but inactive. Lard and Mess Pork dull and heavy. Whis- There is little or no stock now held here, and no key \$3 35.

have drawn up a report which is perfectly 000 lbs. feasible, and only require time and money to carry out, while the capital, although to carry out, while the capital, although such tax must be paid to the collector of stupendous, will be forthcoming. So far fair, and only a limited demand exists. We quote study that the place of man as calculated approximately, it will require five hundred millions English pounds, or two billion five hundred million dollars.—

\*10 for fine, \$10 5000\$11 for superfine, \$130\$14 for family, and \$1600\$16 50 for "extra" family Northern brands. The market is also pretty well supble for the tax on turpentine which he buys Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in plied with State brands, and only a small busithis marvelous undertaking, and as soon as ness doing at \$13 for superfine, and \$14@\$15 seized in his hands if no tax had been paid the plans are arranged the money will be bbl. for family. thereon by the manufacturer or producer, since no lien attaches upon the goods for selves the wonder of this skillful age of enselves the wonder of this skillful age of en- ceipts we have no carge sales to report. There is gineering science. To relate them in de- a fair supply of former arrivals in dealers' hands, the manufacturer may have failed to pay. In relation to the payment of taxes, turpent the leading points may be we quote from store at \$1 25@\$1 30 \$\text{\text{Bushel}}\$ bushel of glanced at in order to give the reader an \$1 1860\$1 20 -OATS -Are in very light supply is liable to the same rules and regulations insight into the wonderful results already and demand limited. Selling in the small way arrived at .- St. Louis Times.

The New Orleans policemen recently discharged by Mayor Heath have taken steps

The majority in the New York Workingmen's Convention do not regard the present | cargo sales, and we quote in the retail way from as favorable time to enter on a struggle store at \$266\$2 25 for Northern, \$2 50 for Pennwith employers.

Ex-Congressman Deming is to deliver demand. We quote in the small way from store

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. BEESWAY, 15 32 @ 33 [Lime, Fbbl. 0 06 @ 0 00 From store 1 80 @ 2 00

# 100 lbs. 8 50 @10 00 Molasses, # gallon, Turpentine # 280 lbs CANDLES, & 16., Virgin....0 00 @ 3 3) Adamantine, 23 @ 55 | Tar, # bbl.0 00 @ 3 00 Tar, in ordr 0 00 @ 3 25 00 Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 60 30 Rosin, pale 4 50 @ 5 25 do No. 1..3 50 @ 4 50

do No. 3. 2 50 @ 2 75 231 Spirits Turpentine COTTON BAGGING. NAILS, & Ib., Gunny, 智yd 25 @ 00 Ons, F gallon, 124 Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linsced . . 1 75 @ 1 90 bushel. 1 45 @ 1 50 | Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 Kerosene....571@ 60 DOMESTICS, PEA NUTS, 3 25 @ 3 35 Sheeting,

..18560 19 | POTATOES, ₽ vard. FEATUERS, .75 60 80 Provisions, 13 fb., No. 1... 00 00 @22 00 Middlings....131@

No. 2. . . 20 00 @20 00 | Shoulders. . . . 00 @ No. 3...17 50 @18 00 | Hog round. 13 @ Mullets... 7 00 @ 9 00 Western Bacon 5 00 @ 7 00 Middlings,...13 @ N.C.roe,10 50 @12 00 | Shoulders ... 111@ do cut, 7 50 @ 8 00 Lard, N. C. . 16 @ lo gross, 6 50 @ 7 00 | do North'rn 13 @ Dry Cod, & 15 9 @ 10 Butter, N. C.25 @ FLOUR, & bbl., Northern do North rn 32 @ Family ... 13 00 @16 00 | Cheese ...... 17 @ Superfine.10 50 @11 00 PORK, Northern, & bbl. Fine. . . . 9 50 @10 00 | City Mess 24 00 @24 50 GLUE, Tt. 21 @ 25 Thin " 00 00 @23 00 GUNNY BAGS. 35 @ 45 Prime, ... 00 00 @22 00 Rump. . . . . 00 00 @00 00 Guano, Peruvian, Per ton. 00 00 @ 90 00 SALT, Alum, bush.0 55 @ 60 LAND PLASTER, 18 00 Liverpool, sack, ground cargo ... 0 00 @ 0 00 Corn . . . . . 1 20 @ 1 25 from store 2 25 @ 2 50 Oats. . . . . 00 @ 90 SUGAR, & lb., Peas, Cow.0 00 @ 1 75 Cuba ......11 @ Rice, rough2 25 @ 2 50 Porto Rico. 12 @ Carolina, ....12 @ 121 0 ........14 @

6 Crushed.... 16 63 00 Hides, 7 lb., Green......510 14 SOAP, & 15. HAY, 7 100 lbs., Northern,... 9 @ Eastern... 2 00 @ 2 25 Wilmington, Northern. 1 75 @ 1 80 Ext. Family, 101@ IRON, 38 fb., Family, .... 10 @ Family,.... English, ass'd 8 @ 10 | Chemical,... American, ref. 0 @ 10 Pale.... contained in the Attorney General's opinion, pub- American, SHINGLES, W M. sheer. . . . 9 @

Contract . 4 50 @ 5 00 12 | Common . . 3 00 @ 3 50 # ton. 155 00@16) 00 W.O. bbl 20 00 @30 00 Whiskey, TIMBER, & M., Bourbon . 2 15 @ 4 00 | Shipping .12 00 @14 00 N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 | Mill,prme 10 00 @12 00 Gin . . . . . 4 00 @ 7 00 Mill Fair. 8 50 @ 9 50 Brandy .... 4 00 @ 9 00 | Mill, inferior to

LUMBER, (River, FI'r Bds. .15 00 @18 00 TALLOW, fb... 10 @ 11 Scantling 8 00 @10 00 Navy......25 @ 35 Medium . . . . 20 @ 40

REVIEW WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, June 20, 1867. TURPENTINE .- During the week just ended there

Railroad, says that work must be abandoned un- has been a steady demand for both shipping and less there is more protection from the Indians. distilling purposes, and the market has ruled with The Department of State has information that more firmness-closing at \$3 30 for virgin and yelthe Court Martial in the case of Maximilian has low dip, and \$1 65 for hard 7 280 fbs., which is is an advance of 15@30 cents on former quota-Bbls. Virgin and Yellow Dip Hard

. 283. . . . . . . . . \$3 00. . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$1 50 FPIRITS TURPENTINE. From our table of sales Farmers Bank ... 20 60 given below it will be seen that prices have been Merchants' ...... 45 00

Wednesday 123 " 52, 521@53 Rosin. - During the earlier part of the week just The Cabinet session lasted from ten till half the lower grades, and prices declined a shade, -past two o'clock, when the President, Stanton and | For the past day or two, however, there has been

some enquiry at the decline, and parcels find ready sale at our quotations. For the liner quali-Rear Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, has been as- ties the market has ruled with more firmness, and a slight advance has been obtained. The sales for the week are 3,205 bbls., as follows: \$2 50 for black, \$2 75@\$2 874 for strained, \$2 875@\$3 for No. 2, \$3 25@\$3 50 for low No. 1, \$3 75@\$4 50 for No. 1, \$4 50@\$5 for Pale, and \$6 50 for "window glass," all & bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market closing Cotton unchanged—sales of 2,106 bales. Flour firm and steady at quotations in table, with a light dull; State \$7 30@\$10 80; Southern \$9 40@\$15. stock in receivers' hands and but little coming in. Manchester Railroad Company, which has been TAR-Continues to be in fair enquiry, and scarce- lost. ly any coming to market. Only one lot of 34 bbls. received (on Friday) which sold at \$3 \$\text{10}\$ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE -The market continues to be sufficient for present purposes. Only one or two small droves of inferior received, and we quote on finds ready sale. We quote at prices ranging from WELL, deceased, are requested to meet me

\$2 50 to \$3 50 each. BARBELS - Recent arrivals have fully supplied Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumber-Cotton quiet at 26 to 26½ cents. Rio Coffee duli the market with empty spirit barrels, and the deand unchanged, stock 44,000 bags. Flour dull and during the week have been confined to mand appears to be unusually limited. The sales o'clock, M. during the week have been confined to small lots drooping, only a retail demand. Corn n.ore steady; from wharf as follows: Second hand, \$3@\$3 25 for white \$1 07@\$1 08; yellow \$1 08@\$1 10; Western lots as they run, and \$3 50@\$3 75 for selected. mixed \$1. Sugar quiet and unchanged, imports new \$3 50@\$4 for country, and \$4@\$4 25 for N. Y. make, as in quantity and quality. Corron. - We have nothing new to report in the market for this article during the past week .-

There is little or no stock now held here, and no demand worthy of note. Our quotations are therefore merely nominal at 231 cents for middling. CORN MEAL-The market is moderately sup- with the will annexed, on the estate of the late plied, and only a light retail demand. We quote R. C. Murphy, Thereby notity all persons indebted from the mills at \$1 45@\$1 50 @ bushel, as in to the said estate to make immediate payment,

find ready sale at 25 cents & dozen by the quan- be pleaded in bar of their recovery. FERTILIZERS-At present there is very little demand, and there is a moderate supply of nearly all

A proposition is on foot to start the gi
A proposition is on foot to start the gi
\*75@\$80; Patapsco do. \$70; Kettlewell's Manipulagantic undertaking of running a tunnel ted do., \$60@\$70; Snowden's Manipulated do., \$75; under the Atlantic ocean, in order to con- E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$66; Ober's and by him referred to this office, has been eminent engineers, both in America and of Line, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Europe, have been consulted, and they Rhodes Standard Manure, \$65@\$70 \$\text{g}\$ ton of 2.

as calculated approximately, it will require small sales from store during the week at \$9 50@

from store at \$1 7 bushel -- PEAS-Very few coming in and the market is nearly bare of all descriptions. We quote Cow at \$1 75 by the quantity, and 12 'r bushel in the small way. --- Rice -Clean is in light stock, and Carolina sells from store at 12@121 cents & lb by the package. Hay—The demand is light, and the stock of former arrivals on market is fully fair No late sylvania, and \$2 60@\$2 75 \$100 lbs, for Eastern. LIME-Is in moderate supply, and only a local

LUMBER. - We have nothing new to report in this market, and but little business doing at present. We give the following quotations:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates p r 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$20 00 @ 22 00 Hayti cargoes, 20 00 @ 22 00 Full cargoes wide Boards ...... 23 00 @ 25 00 Buoring boards, rough 00 00 @ 25 00 Ship Stuff as per specifications,.... 22 00 @ 25 00

Deals, 3 by,9. Prime River Flooring,................ 16 00 @ 20 00 Molasses .- There is merely a retail demand, and market very well supplied with most descripions. See table for quotations. PEA NUTS-Are in demand, and none coming to

market. Quetatious are merely nominal at \$3 25 @\$3 30 F bushel. POTATOES -New crop Irish are being brought in quite freely, and sell from carts by the quantity at \$1 40@\$1 50 @ bushet.

POULTRY-Has been brought to market rather more freely, and we quote chickens at 25@40 cts., and grown fowls at 45@55 cents each. Provisions .- In the market for Bacon we have no change of importance to report as regards prices. There has been rather more enquiry for bbing lots during the week, and, with meagre arrivals, the stock in first hands has become nearly worked off. We quote sales of several parcels of North Carolina from store at 13@14 cents for hog round, 13@14 cents for sides, 121@13 cts. for shoulders, and 16@17 cents & D. for hamsthe market closing at highest figures for desirable lots. The supply of Western cured is fully fair, and the market rules very dull, as there is only a Yarn, 25 h2 10 @ 2 25 | Sweet, bush0 00 @ 0 00 | retail demand. We quote by the package at Frish, 76 bbit 00 @ 00 0 111 @12 cents for shoulders, and 13@14 cents 7

lb. for sides, as in quality. LARD. The marerate supply in dealers' hands. The sales are principally in the small way from store at 16@17 cents for North Carolina, and 13@16 cents B 16 for Northern ----- Poek. Northern is in moderate supply, and prices are rather lower. Only a small business doing from store at quotations in SALT-Is in fair stock, and only a retail busi-

ness doing. We quote from store at \$2 25@\$2 50 We sack for Liverpool ground, and 60@621 cents bushel for alum. SHINGLES - Arrive sparingly, and sell in small lots at \$3@\$3 50 for Common, and \$4@\$4 50 P TIMBER-Has been brought to market slowly for several weeks past, and is generally taken by millers upon receipt at about former figures.

prices quoted in our table. Wood.—Scarcely any on market, and there is a good demand. We quote by the boat load at \$3 25 @\$3 50 for pine and ash, and \$3 75@\$4 72 cord for

FREIGHTS-To coastwise ports have ruled unusually dull since our last, owing to the number of vessels in port, and the small quantity of country produce offering to go forward. We reduce rates a shade, and refer to our table for prices. Several vessels have been taken up at the following rates: Philadelphia, \$8@\$8 25 on lumber; New York, 60 cents on rosin; New Bedford, Mass., 80c. on rosin, \$10 on lumber, and \$25 on pipe staves; Portsmouth N. H., \$10 50@ \$11 on lumber.

Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. Per Sailing TO NEW YORK. Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 60 \$ 00 @ \$ 6) Spirits Turpentine, " 0 00 @ 1 25 0.00 @ 0.60 Cotton Goods, . . . per bale. 1 25 @ 1 75 1 00 @ 1 50 Flaxseed,.....per bush. 00 @ 125 TO PHILADELPHIA. Crade Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 00 1 25 0 00 00 1 00 Cotton Goods....per bale. 1 25 69 2 60 1 60 69 1 50 Lumber..... 00 69 00 8 00 69 9 00 TO BALTIMORE. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 0 @ 0 70 0 00 @ 0 60 Tar, " 00 0 @ 0 70 0 00 @ 0 60 Spirits Turpentine, " 0 00 @ 1 25 90 @ 0 95 0 00 @ 1 25 0 00 @ 70 00 @ \*\* osin..... Cotton,.... per 15. 00 @ Pen Nuts, .....per oush. 00 @ 12%. To Bosros. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 so 0 00 60 0 00 0 00 60 0 80 Spirits Turpentine, " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 1 25 0 00 (2) 0 00 COSIII,....

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. U. S. 7-20's. 1.02 Exchange on Northern Cities. 4 disc. BANK NOTES.

NOTICE.

WILL sell at public Auction, on Ach Saturday the 22d of June, my STORE, HOUSE and LOT, situated at Burgaw Do- Elin ended there was some dullness in the market for pot, twenty-two miles from Wilmington. This is an excellen' stand for a country store, and the opportunity offers a splendid chance for those wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms made known on day of sale. S. P. HAND.

> NOTICE. A PPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY ME for a renewal of Certificate No. 246 for Four

222-1t&19-5t\* Sumter News copy law6w and send bill to this

at my office of Clerk and Master in Equity, for Clerk and Master in Equity,

for Robeson County.

NOTICE.

sions, of New Ranover county, Administrator, and all those having claims to present them with

WM. W. FENNELL.

few rafts ha e changed hands during the week at

Cotton, .... per lb. 00 00 % 15 Pea Nuts.....per bush. 00 @

223-d&w1t\*

Eggs-Are brought to market sparingly, and in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will